INFORMATION REPORT

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CD NO. 25X1

COUNTRY USSR (Stalingrad Oblast)

DATE DISTR. 5 December 1952

SUBJECT Red Barricade Ordnance Plant No 221 in Stalingrad

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NO. OF ENCLS. 3 (6 pages) (LISTED BELOW)

DATE OF INFO. 25X1

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

25X1 1. The Red Barricade Ordnance Plant No 221 is located on the Volga River bank in the northern sector of Stalingrad (48°45'N/44°25'E). *

2. The plant is an old installation which was largely destroyed during World War II. The reconstruction of the plant began in 1943, but was not completed as of April 1950. The plant buildings were rebuilt on the old foundations and in their original sizes. Only in the northern section of the plant area was a new workshop erected. The plant resumed work as early as mid-1946, when it was about 60 percent reconstructed. At first operations were restricted to repairing artillery pieces, 25X1 [redacted] the plant had achieved 90 percent of its prewar capacity by early 1950.

3. The Red Barricade Plant consisted of a steel foundry, a nonferrous metal and iron foundry, a forging and pressing shop, two gun-barrel turning shops, and a gun assembly shop. The northern section of the plant area contained a newly built foundry for refined steel. In addition, there were a number of subsidiary installations. The plant was supplied with electric power from a large power plant south of the city of Stalingrad. The ordnance plant was connected with the railroad trunk line by a spur track and there was a track system within the plant area. **

4. The production of the plant in 1949 and 1950 included two models of 203-mm howitzers, mounted on tracked carriages; 70-mm (sic), 120-mm, and 252-mm infantry or AA guns; 380-mm naval guns (sic); 80-mm and 120-mm mortars; and also derricks for the petroleum industry. In addition to manufacturing new artillery pieces, the plant also repaired artillery pieces. The repair work quota was particularly large in 1946, when 1,000 x 152-mm guns mounted on tracked carriages were repaired, in addition to repairs on other models. In 1948 the plant was still repairing up to 30 artillery pieces per week. The production of 203-mm howitzers was started in mid-1948 and amounted to 2 or 3 howitzers per day during the initial period, but was increased to 3 or 4 per day in November 1949 and to 5 or 6 per day in March 1950. The production of new barrels for naval guns, which was supervised by naval officers, amounted to 6 barrels in May 1946 and to 25 barrels per month during the period from June 1946 to August 1947. In the fall of 1949, barrels

for large naval guns were [illegible] of the plant. Derricks were produced at a rate of two per day during the period from August 1940 to June 1941. It was said that this branch of production was only temporary and would be discontinued by the time all the plant buildings were completed. No statistics regarding the production of [illegible] infantry guns, and AA guns were known.

5. The plant received gun-barrel blanks from its own steel foundry and from the Red October Steel Works in Stalingrad. There were large quantities of scrap material, including obsolete artillery pieces and tanks.[1]

6. At the end of 1949, the plant employed a total of [illegible],000 to 18,000 workers, of whom 40 to 50 percent were women. In 1949 three 8-hour shifts were worked. From 700 to 800 POWs and from 1,000 to 2,000 Soviet convicts were employed in the plant for construction work in 1949. [redacted] one Romanovskiy (fnu) as manager of the plant and one Lomber (fnu) and one Finkelstein (fnu) as directors. 25X1

7. The Red Barricade Plant was surrounded by a wall of concrete slabs and was guarded by NKVD personnel.

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* [redacted] Comment. For location sketch of the plant, see Annex 1, based on a city map of Stalingrad. 25X1

** [redacted] Comment. For layout sketch of the plant, see Annex 2, [redacted] and on an aerial photograph of June 1942. 25X1

*** [redacted] Comment. For sketches of the two types of 203-mm howitzers produced in the plant, see Annex 3, based on information [redacted] 25X1

1. [redacted] **Comment. From the text it is not clear whether the quantities of scrap material, including obsolete artillery pieces and tanks, were sent from the Red October Steel Works or were already on hand at the subject plant.**

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Attachment 1

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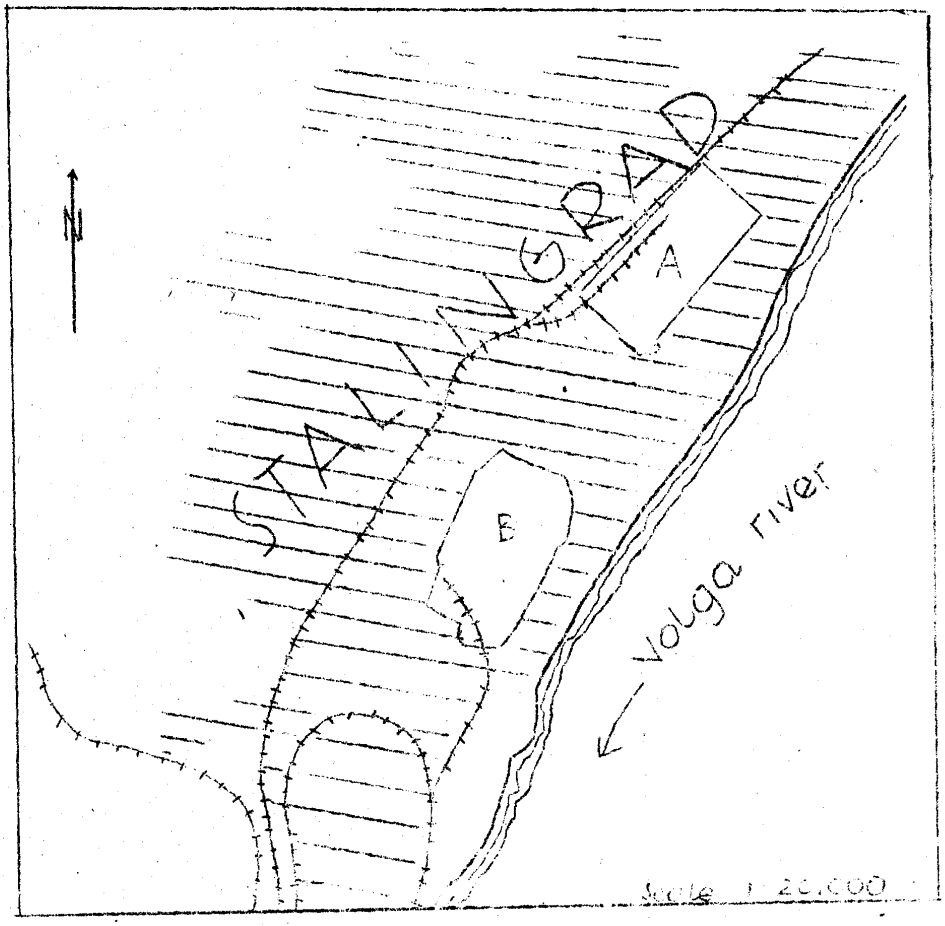
Location Sketch of the Red Barricade Ordnance Plant No 221 in Stalingrad



Legend:

A. Red Barricade Ordnance Plant No 221.
B. Red October Steel Works.

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Attachment 2

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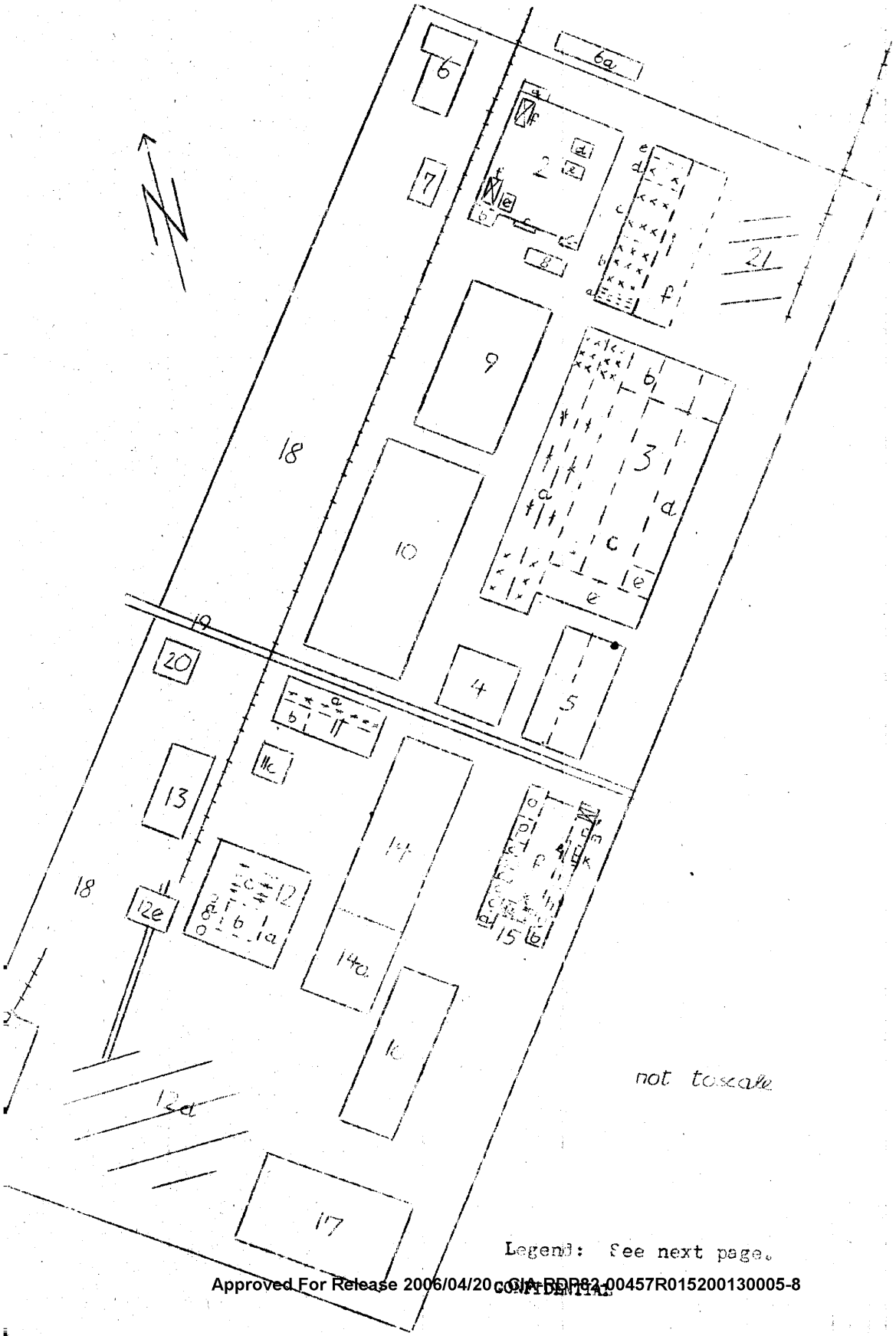
Layout Sketch of the Red Barricade Ordnance Plant No 221 in Stalingra



Legend: See next page.

Legend:

1. Gun assembly department (Tsekh No 4).
   a. Shop containing several lathes.
   b. Gun assembly shop.
   c. Painting shop.
   d. Loading place for finished guns.
   e. Tool storage and foremen's offices.
   f. Gun assembly shop.
2. New refined-steel department (Tsekh No 18), not completed as of early 1950.
   a. Annex building.
   b. Annex building housing a transformer installation on the ground floor and offices and the switch room on the second floor.
   c. Two small annex buildings, use unknown.
   d. Foundry furnace, under construction.
   e. Foundation work under construction.
   f. Two large overhead traveling cranes.
3. Gun-barrel turning department, still partly under construction as of early 1950.
   a. Barrel turning shop (Tsekh No 3) equipped with several small and 6 exceptionally large lathes for reconditioning old gun barrels and making new gun barrels. Barrels seen there in 1949 and 1950 included some of 76.2-mm and 152-mm caliber.
   b. Barrel turning shop equipped with three rows of lathes.
   c. Destroyed section, still under reconstruction at the end of 1949.
   d. Tsekh 9a or 16, workshop producing derricks for the petroleum industry.
   e. Three-story administration building, with a drafting room on the ground floor and designing offices on the second floor.
4. Tool department with several small Soviet lathes and drilling machines.
5. Turning and hardening department (Tsekh 13 or 15).
6. Administration and laboratory. According to one source, the building also houses Tsekh No 19.

6a. New clubhouse.

7. Carpentery shop used for plant requirements.

8. Foundations. No further construction had been done as of 1950.

9. Nonferrous foundries and iron foundry, allegedly equipped with 8 to 10 smelting furnaces and several cranes. The casting of bearing racemways was observed there.

10. Several workshops which were being used and some ruins. The workshops included an electrical engineering shop and, in the southern part, a steam forge.

11. Old and new boiler plant.

    a. Seven boilers.

    b. Coal bunker.

    c. Water basin.

12. Open-hearth furnace department (Tsekh No 24 or 14).

    a. Several open-hearth furnaces (estimated at from 4 to 8).

    b. Casting shop.

    c. Storage of gun-barrel blanks.

    d. Scrap pile.

    e. Large magnetic crane used to scrap.

13. Locomotive shed.

14. Gun-barrel turning department (Tsekh No 1) equipped with 75 lathes, including 6 of 6-meter length and 1 of 27-meter length. This department worked on large barrels for naval guns.

    a. Assembly shop for naval guns.

15. Machine shop, producing tools and spare parts for machinery.

    a. Storeroom for tools and spare parts for machinery.

    b. Storeroom for oils, fats, and cotton waste.

    c. Foremen's offices and issuing point for material.

    d. Stairway to the second floor.

    e. (1) Elevator running from the ground floor to the basement.
       (2) Hack saw.
       (3) Storeroom for flat steel and structural steel.

    f. From 80 to 100 machine tools of various types.

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g. Four German lathes.

h. Hardening shop with two electric furnaces.

i. Transformer installation.

k. Mess halls.

l. Electric switch installation.

m. Carpentery shop.

n. Overhead traveling crane.

o. Apprentices' pattern making shop.

p. Grinding and file-cutting shop.

16. Optical department (Tsekh No 9). The mounting of optical equipment on mortars and artillery pieces was observed there.

17. Forging and pressing department (Tsekh No 32), equipped with 4 annealing furnaces, 1 steam press, several machine tools, and other machinery. One of the annealing furnaces, made in the USA, could process about 60 hexagonal blanks, about 70 cm diameter, at one time.

18. Area containing railroad tracks, warehouses, and administration buildings.

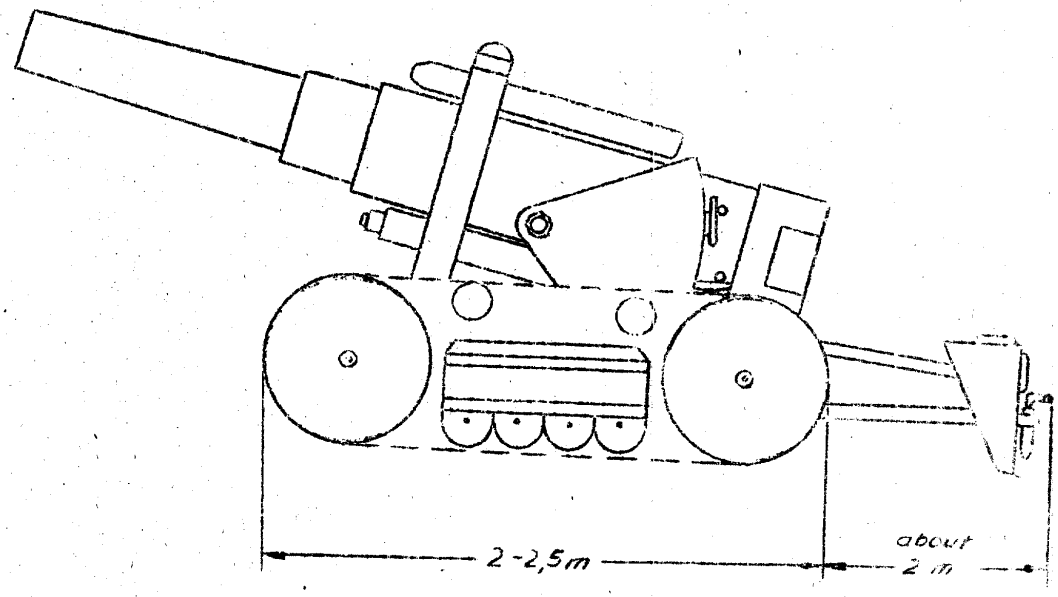
19. Plant entrance.

20. Transformer station with three lines coming from the city, from the direction of the Tractor Plant, and from the direction of the Red October Plant.

21. Storage site for old artillery pieces.

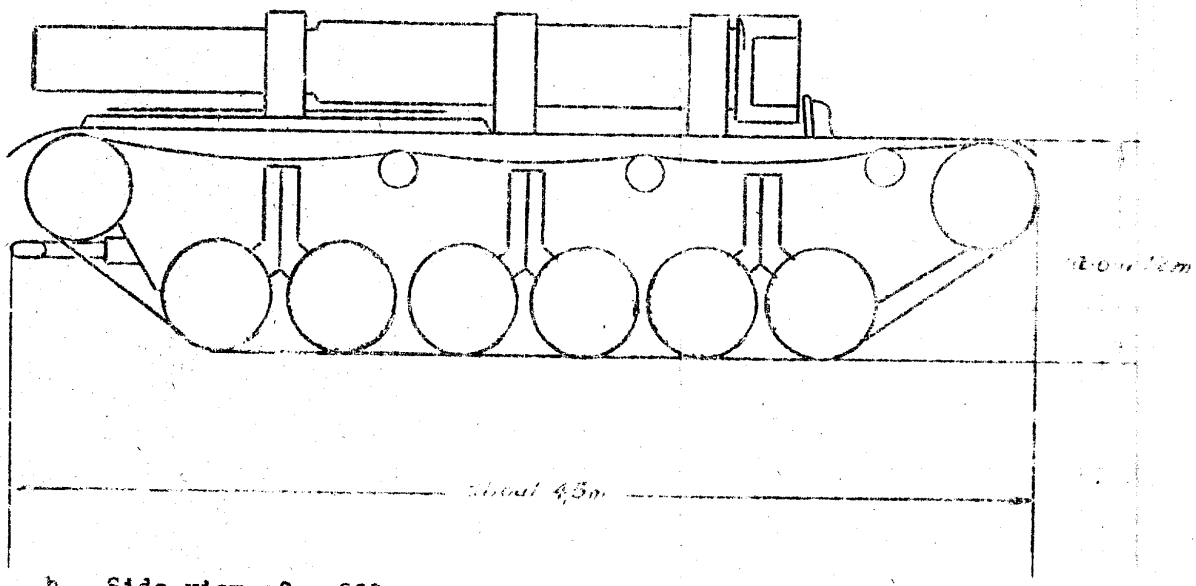
Attachment 3

a)



a. Side view of a 203-mm howitzer, mounted on a tracked carriage.

b)



b. Side view of a 203-mm howitzer mounted on a self-propelled carriage.